Introduction to Peace Studies

Section One:
Prof. Theodore Hopf
TR 2:30-4:18 PM
Room 1015, McPherson Chemical Laboratory
Class #: 6524
Credits: 5

Section Two:
Dr. Young-Bae Hwang
TR 5:30-7:18 PM
Room 040, Jennings Hall
Class #: 26505
Credits: 5

HONORS SECTION:
Prof. Basil Kardaras
TR 8:30-10:18
Room 271, Campbell Hall
Class #: 6577
Credits: 5

This course provides a comprehensive overview of the quest for peace. It traces major issues in the field of peace studies and introduces a variety of strategies to achieve peace. Students are encouraged to explore the numerous dimensions of violence and the prospects for peace in our world today. It is hoped that by gaining a deeper understanding of the global dialogue on the meaning of peace, students will be able to participate in creative thinking about how humankind might build societies based on non-violence, social, political, and economic well-being, social justice, and ecological balance.

Fulfills the GEC Social Science & International Issues requirement.
This course introduces the beginning student to the field of development studies. The subject of development studies is the development process in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. The definition of the concept "development" is controversial, but its core idea is improvement in human well-being. Economics has been the leading discipline in development studies, but historians, anthropologists, sociologists, political scientists and others have also made major contributions to the field.

Fulfills the GEC Social Science & International Issues requirement.
Rise & Fall of the Soviet Union

Prof. Jennifer Suchland
TR  10:30AM-12:18PM
Room 002, Lazenby Hall
Call #:   26239
Credits:  5

The course provides an introduction to the history, politics, economy, society and foreign policy of the former Soviet Union. Particular attention will be drawn to the meaning of the Soviet experience and current trends in Russia. Students will be able to gain an insight into the lives of ordinary people and to develop criteria for evaluating current and future developments in the region.

Prerequisites: None. GEC Social Science, and International Issues course.
International Studies 231
Dr. Tatyana Nestorova
MW 1:30-3:18PM
Room 266, Dreese Laboratory
Class #: 6525
Credits: 5

This course will provide a general survey of the former Soviet bloc countries with a special emphasis on the diversity of the region. Students will explore the rise and fall of the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe and will assess the nature of the post-Communist changes in the area. Particular emphasis will be placed on the disintegration of Communist Yugoslavia and the role played by the U.S. in this process. Students will be expected to develop an understanding of the prospects and challenges facing Eastern Europe today.

Prerequisites: None. GEC Social Science, and International Issues course.
This course presents the student with a multi-disciplinary analysis of the issues involved in the modern-day transformation of the Middle East. The course begins with a discussion of aspects of the traditional culture relevant to life in the Middle East today and then devotes the bulk of its attention to the problems of rapid change as experienced in this century including most recent developments. Disciplinary perspectives normally represented in the course include anthropology, history, international relations, literature and religion.

Fulfills the GEC Social Science & International Issues requirement.
Among the important consequences of the tragedies of 9/11 have been a renewed emphasis upon the importance of intelligence gathering and analysis for the protection of modern societies and a critical concern for the problems and dangers inherent in such a complex and uncertain enterprise. This class will provide the student with a comprehensive introduction to the intelligence arts. After a brief historical introduction to the U.S. intelligence system, the “nuts and bolts” of intelligence collection, analysis, covert action and counterintelligence will be explored.

Prerequisites: None.
Globalization is perhaps the most widely discussed, and controversial, concept of the early 21st century. It has become a watchword among politicians, policy makers, political activists, academics and the media. A common claim is that it is the most profound change taking place in human affairs, a key force shaping our lives and affecting everyone on the planet in one way or another. It remains, however, an essentially contested concept.

Most people have at best a vague understanding of what globalization actually is or means, not least because the debates surrounding this idea are complex and often contradictory. This course is designed to introduce students to these debates and to explore globalization in all its aspects, economic, political, cultural, environmental and technological. Its aim is to provide a critical appreciation of the benefits and costs that contemporary globalization is likely to present for world society.

Prerequisites: None.
The ability to manipulate, analyze, and present data is an essential career tool in the 21st century. Students in this class will be taught the basics of data presentation and analysis, as well as, how to use the most common data analysis and presentation software packages available (EXCEL, SAS, SPSS, Stata and R). Upon completion of the course, students will be able to analyze and present data using the most common software packages in the private and public sectors as well as academia.

GEC Data Analysis course.
Bioterrorism: An Overview

International Studies & Plant Pathology 455

Prof. Michael Boehm
MW 4:30 – 6:18 PM
Room 150, Cunz Hall
Int Stds Class #: 6530
Plant Path Class #: 2647
Credits: 5

This course provides a broad introduction and awareness of the threat of bioterrorism to national and global security. Following an introduction to historic events and government agencies involved in bioterrorism, the course focuses on the impact of bioterrorism on our food supply, animal/ livestock, and public health.

Prerequisites: None.
Activism, Power and Social Change

Dr. John Carlarne  
TR 1:30-3:18 PM  
Room 160, Jennings Hall  
INTSTDS Class #:  6598  
Credits:  5

Activism broadly conceived is direct action by people seeking to force or resist change. It can be violent or nonviolent, and is generally – although not always – the tool of the underdog. This course will adopt an interdisciplinary approach to consider 10 questions:

1. When and why does activism take place?  
2. Who becomes an activist?  
3. What is it like to be an activist?  
4. Why are some activists violent, while others are nonviolent?  
5. When is nonviolent activism effective, and when is it ineffective?  
6. What tools and techniques do nonviolent activists use?  
7. What changes do activist bring about?  
8. What impact has nonviolent activism had internationally and in the USA?  
9. Is nonviolence good for society?  
10. What might the future hold for activism here at home and around the world?

In addressing the above questions the course will touch upon some core issues within the social sciences and the humanities. Moreover, it is intended that through coursework and research projects students will be given the opportunity to reflect upon their own roles and responsibilities as US and Global citizens.
Understanding the Global Information Society?

International Studies 501

Prof. Miriam Conteh-Morgan and Prof. Maureen Donovan
MW 3:30-5:18 PM
Room 136, Jennings Hall
Class #: 6599
Credits: 5

Changes in creating, accessing, and using information are happening within a global context and are driving forces in societies around the world. This course introduces students to critical thinking about the knowledge creation process in its global and societal contexts. We will examine issues, trends, tensions, policies, theories, and practices related to the varying ways information is used and knowledge is produced in different societies, the impact of communication technologies, the divides that affect individuals’ and societies’ access to knowledge, and the emerging “commons” of globally distributed information and knowledge.

Prerequisites: none
Two Koreas: Examining a Regional Rivalry

International Studies 501
Dr. Young-Bae Hwang
T R 1:30 – 3:18 PM
Room: Room 0272, Baker Systems
Class #: 6600
Credits: 5

The main objective of this course is to provide students with the introductory understanding on the Korean peninsula. While we look at various theoretical explanations, this course will focus on the nature of North and South Korean regional rivalry and its global impacts. We will examine various security issues including the North Korean nuclear threat, military alliances, and reunification prospects. In addition, we will discuss several economic issues such as the differential growth paths and recent economic and financial woes in both Koreas.

Prerequisites: none.

501 is a topics course which is repeatable up to 3 times or 15 credit hours. Students must choose different topics.
This course is an in-depth look at US intelligence -- its practice, effectiveness, and impact on national security decision-making. We will focus on intelligence analysis -- how it is crafted, who uses it, and the role it plays in defense and foreign policy. In addition, we will examine disputes over ethics and the role of secret activities in a democracy, will analyze past intelligence successes and failures, and will delve heavily into current events from an intelligence perspective. We will conclude with a look at a range of new intelligence challenges for the 21st century -- among them terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, epidemics and natural disasters, and international organized crime -- and how the intelligence community is preparing to meet them.

Prerequisite: International Studies 350 and declared Security & Intelligence major or minor, or permission of department.

501 is a topics course which is repeatable up to 3 times or 15 credit hours. Students must choose different topics.
Perhaps the defining event for the international system in the late 20th century was the collapse of communism. Whether it took the form of the break-up of the Soviet Union or the Chinese embrace of capitalist economics within a totalitarian political framework, this collapse fundamentally re-ordered the international economic and political systems, making the United States, for example, the sole remaining superpower.

This course seeks to understand the different trajectories of the world's two great communist powers in the 20th century. What were their common ideological origins and what explains the different economic and political paths that they took, and with what eventual consequences for the communist regime in each of them. Most generally, does the break-up of the Soviet Union and the Chinese embrace of capitalism mean the end of communism in the contemporary international system?

Prerequisites: None.
This course will examine various aspects of crime and corruption in post-communist Europe, a region which has witnessed an explosion of transnational crime since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. Its focus will be on Russian, Italian, and East European organized crime groups, their activities and enterprises, and U.S., EU, and UN efforts to combat them. Topics will include: drug, cigarette, and organ trafficking; human trafficking; money laundering; small arms and fissile materials dealing; stolen art; stolen automobiles; political corruption; and terrorism. The impact of today’s Russia as well as the Bosnian War of 1991-95 and the Kosovo War of 1999 will also be key themes.

Prerequisites: Sophomore standing or higher, or permission of instructor
Economic Development in Developing Countries

Jonathan Brent Richards
M W 3:30-5:18 PM
Room 209, Campbell Hall
AEDE Class #:
IS Class #: 26722
Credits: 5

This course is designed to introduce students to the major problems of the developing world and to analyze them using the principles and concepts of development economics. It is aimed at students who want to develop an understanding of real world problems. Initially it will focus on problems of poverty, inequality, unemployment, rapid population growth, and rural development. Later the course will explore issues surrounding the globalization of trade and finance, the transition from former communist to market economies and the interface between sustainability of the environment and economic development.

Prerequisites: Ag Econ 200 or Econ 200.
China’s economic reforms have been a success story in economic development. China is a very fascinating country to learn about its social and economic structures and its role and emerging influence on the world economy.

This course introduces China’s economic reform strategies and development transformation during the last 25 years. Main topics include China’s economic and social institution since the Mao era, China’s resource base and economic institution, mix of market and socialist systems, agricultural and rural development, population and demographics, and the political economy of China’s reforms, globalization and its accession to the World Trade Organization.

Prerequisites: Ag Econ 200 or Econ 200.
This course explores the theory and practice of international peacekeeping and collective security, two key multinational responses to international violence. Investigating specific cases in depth, we will try to better understand (1) when peacekeeping and collective security are appropriate, (2) when they are likely to occur, (3) what constitutes success in such operations, and (4) the variables that affect success. Special attention will be given to the differences between traditional peacekeeping, which evolved in the 1950s and 1960s, and the “new peacekeeping,” which is illustrated by various operations.

The key goals of this course are to prepare students to: analyze the evolution of peacekeeping and collective security within the international community and the theoretical distinctions among intervention, collective security, peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and peace building; identify the conditions that allow peacekeeping or collective security to occur and the conditions that enhance its likely success; and evaluate the effectiveness of peacekeeping in particular cases from an international politics, organizational, and interpersonal/social perspective.

Prerequisite: Sophomore standing or higher.
Terror and terrorism have been prominent features of Western political culture since the French Revolution. For the most part, modern terrorism is of European origin, and the ideas, goals, and methods of European terrorists have inspired terrorists in non-Western nations. The purpose of this course is to familiarize students with the ideology, motivation, and methods of numerous terrorist groups of the last two centuries in order to provide a basis for an understanding of contemporary terrorist organizations.

Specifically, we will address the terror of the French Revolution, anarchism and revolutionary terrorism in 19th century Europe, terrorism in Latin America, European domestic terrorism in the 1960s and 1970s, national liberation and separatist movements, Middle Eastern terrorism, and the impact of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks against the United States.

Prerequisites: None.
This course is intended to complement political and economic analyses of the Cold War and its aftermath by focusing on how the United States and the Soviet Union promoted scientific research during their long ideological struggle. Naturally we will examine the importance of mathematics and physics as they produced the technologies of the arms race—especially nuclear weapons, missiles, and satellites. We will also look at research in basic biology, medicine, and public health in both countries, as well as the emergence of the Internet and a computer culture in the United States. Of central importance in this course are the ways that science and technology contributed to the physical and material well being of the people of both countries. By exploring how science and technology helped (or failed to help) the governments of these two countries meet the needs of their people, we will come to a better understanding of why the Soviet Union collapsed in the early nineties, and will be better able to assess the costs of the Cold War for both countries.

Prerequisites: None.
Cooperation & Conflict in the World Economy

Leila Farivar
M W 11:30-1:18 PM
Room 266, Dreese Laboratory
Econ class #: 23334
IS Class #: 6538
Credits: 5

The purpose of this course is to acquaint students with the means of conceptualizing and assessing the impact of the process known as GLOBALIZATION. The contemporary phase of growing economic interdependence of national economies will be put in the historical context of previous periods so that students can evaluate the extent to which the contemporary global economy is something qualitatively and quantitatively unique. Students will explore the major issues and debates regarding free trade.

Prerequisites: Ag Econ 200 or Econ 200, and Econ 201.
This course addresses population growth and the challenges it poses – in particular, the challenge of providing everyone with an adequate diet while simultaneously conserving the natural resources on which agriculture and other economic activities depend. Since human numbers are increasing more rapidly in poor countries than anywhere else, special attention is paid to population growth and the prospects for environmentally sound agricultural development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The problems arising as a transition is made from communism to a market economy are examined as well since agricultural development has lagged, environmental deterioration has been pronounced, or both in many of the nations experiencing this transition.

GEC Contemporary World course.
At the present time, hundreds of thousands of children around the globe are suffering from war. This course, Children and War, will explore some of the many ways that children are affected by war. The use of children as soldiers is a common and growing pattern around the world. The children are often forcibly abducted and required to participate. The child soldier phenomenon will be explored, including causes, methods of recruitment, how children are turned into soldiers, the reintegration of child soldiers following war and possibilities for prevention of child soldiering.

Prerequisite: Sophomore standing or higher.
There is a rising proportion of young people in many countries of the world. For some developing countries, half or more of the total population is age twenty or below. The health and well-being of the young is an important indicator of the quality of life in any country, developed or developing. In an increasingly connected and interdependent world, the problems and issues of the young in one location can create stresses and difficulties for other locations—as evidenced by the movement of immigrant and refugee populations, problems of youth gangs and social dislocation in both rich and poor countries—and challenge the fostering of a stable foundation for all societies in the future.

This course will cover some of the challenges to children and adolescents that exist in both industrialized and developing countries. It will examine the linkage between their well-being and the broader context that includes all the major institutions. We will look in-depth at such topics as: children's moral and legal rights versus traditional belief and practice; child poverty; child labor; children and education; children as victims of crime; threats to children’s health; street children; child abuse and neglect; and children and migration. A major goal of this course is to stimulate critical thinking about the vital, but often neglected, challenges that children and adolescents face around the world.

Prerequisites: none. Cross-Listed with Sociology.